

Before Your Visit: Lesson #3

Historical Document Research

(Expected Class Sessions to Complete: 1 to 2)

Objectives:

Students will be able to tell the difference between a primary and a secondary resource. Students will understand why historical document research is important to historical archeology and what sort of information can and cannot be learned by looking at documents.

Materials:

- 1794 map of Philadelphia
- Current map of Philadelphia
- Copies of Dexter primary source documents with transcriptions (copy document on front with transcription on back)
 - Elizabeth Drinker diary excerpts
 - 1782 petition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council
 - Undated petition signed by James Dexter
 - A Sunday Morning view of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in Philadelphia
 - The 1794 Philadelphia Directory and Register
 - Dexter Manumission Papers
 - Isaac Zane and James Pemberton accounts of Dexter
 - Priss Manumission Papers

Standards Correlation:

Common Core Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects

****Note:** Standards listed are extrapolated from Grade6 CC History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects; the lessons can be adapted for grades 5-12, refer to corresponding standards for your particular grade level.

CCRI (6-8).1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCRI (6-8).2 Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments

CCRI (6.8).6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.

CCRI (6-8).9 Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).

CCRH (6-8).1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCRH (6-8) .2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

CCRH (6-8).6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.

CCRH (6-8).9 Compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir written by and a biography on the same person).

Introduction:

Have students locate the site of James Dexter's home on a 1794 map of Philadelphia. Discuss the following questions. What was the area like? What can we learn looking at the 1794 map of Philadelphia? Where did most people live? Where were businesses located? Why? Then have the students find the site of Dexter's home on a current map of Philadelphia. What is the area like now? Compare and contrast. This activity can be done in small groups or as a class.

Procedure:

Ask the class, how do historians, archeologists, and others learn about the past? Have the students list some primary source documents and some secondary source documents that could be used to learn about the past. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of using different sources.

Divide the students into groups of three or four. Hand out the primary source documents related to James Dexter with their transcriptions.

For **grades 5-7** give each group of students one document (a different document for each group). Ask them to read the document and find out as much as they can about James Dexter. They will share this information with the class as well as what kind of document it came from. Then, with the class as a whole, combine the information from all the

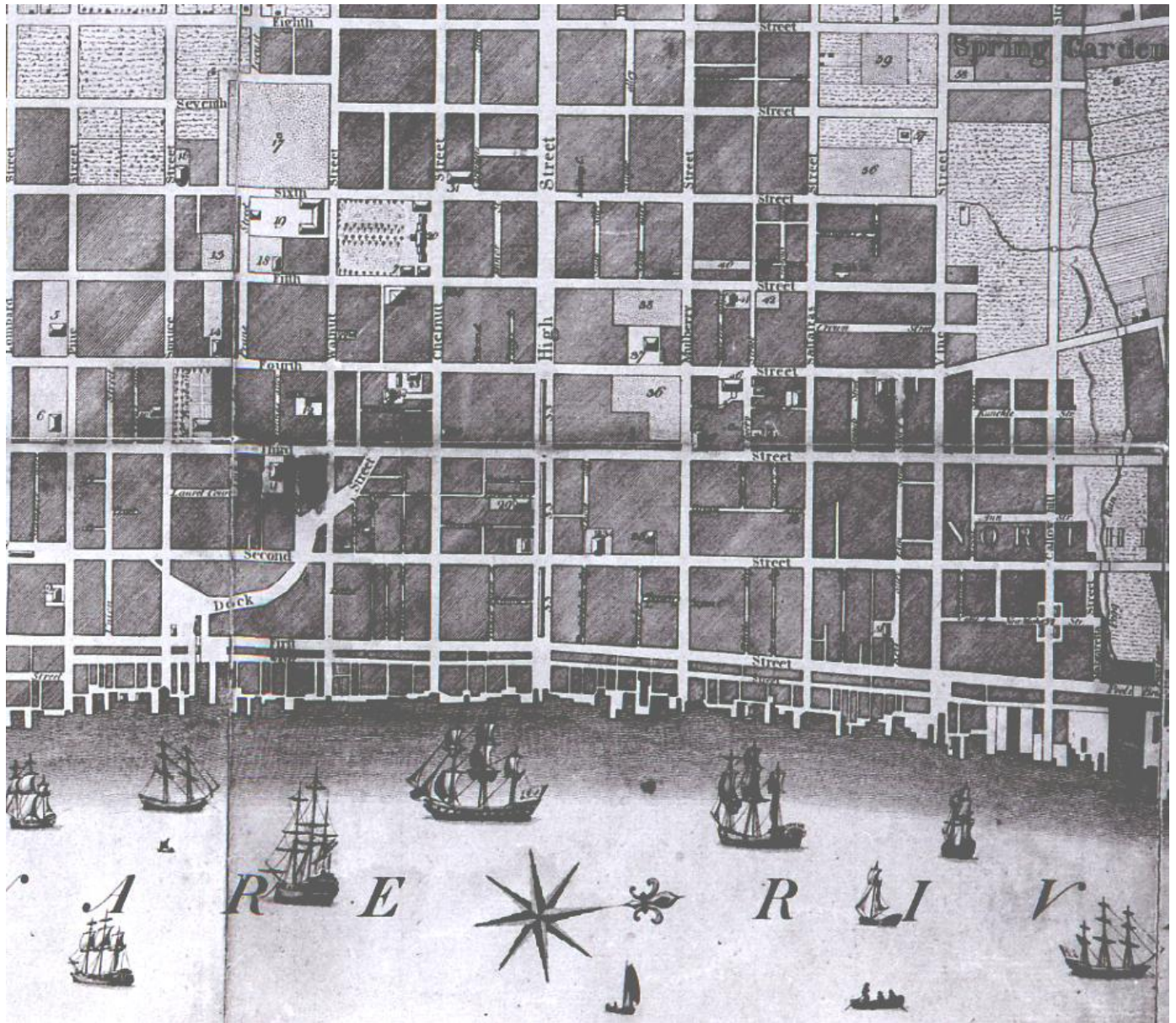
documents to write a biography of Dexter. Be sure to cite the sources where the information was found. As a class, decide what other information people may want to know about Dexter. How might that information be found? Could archeology help?

For **grades 8-9** give each group of students two or three documents (different documents for each group, some may be repeated). Ask them to read their documents and find out as much as they can about James Dexter. Ask them to write a biography for Dexter based on the information they found in their primary source documents. Be sure to cite the sources where the information was found. Then, the students will share this information with the class. They can then discuss the different biographies and see how more research helps to fill out the picture of who Dexter was. Then with the class as a whole, combine the information from all the documents to write a class biography of Dexter. Ask the students what other information people may want to know about Dexter. How might that information be found? Could archeology help?

For **grades 10-12** give each group of students all of the documents. Have each group write a biography on James Dexter using their primary source documents. Be sure to have them cite their sources. Then have each group share their biographies. Discuss the similarities and differences between each biography. What assumptions did the students draw? Discuss the biographies as secondary source documents. Ask the students what other information people may want to know about Dexter. How might that information be found? Could archeology help?

Closing:

Have a whole class discussion on what an archeologist can learn from primary source documents and why they want to research before starting an excavation.



1794 Map of Philadelphia (Detail)
Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park

James Oronoco Dexter (Example Biography and Resource Information)

James Oronoco Dexter lived at 5th Street between Arch and Race Streets. Oronoco lived there with 6 other people. The house was 2 stories high, built of brick, and was very plain. The house was new when Oronoco moved into it in 1790. He lived there until 1798. The house no longer stands. It was torn down by 1857.

Early in his life Oronoco had been held in slavery by Henry Dexter. Henry Dexter gave Oronoco to his son James. In 1767, Oronoco bought his freedom. He also bought the freedom of a young woman named Priss in the same year. Oronoco and Priss were married soon after.

Oronoco was a member of a new church just established by Absalom Jones. He hosted a meeting with the elders and deacons at his house. And he served on a committee to plan the building of the church.

Oronoco made his living as a coachman. He worked for a Quaker named John Pemberton. Oronoco drove the Pembertons and their friends in their horse drawn coach.

Look at the documents for more clues about James Oronoco Dexter's life.

Elizabeth Drinker was a close friend of the Pemberton family. She kept a diary. Oronoco Dexter is mentioned in it. She often refers to him by a nickname, Noke.

(Transcription of a selection of diary entries)

July 13, 1789

“Noke came for me, took a short ride with HP (Hannah Pemberton)...

November 6, 1793 (*during Yellow Fever Epidemic*)

Pemberton’s Noke came this morning from the City, he says that the day before yesterday, there was no burial in Friends ground, Yesterday three, one of them was the wife of Samuel Garrigas, and that, this day there was no grave open’d there.

March 1, 1796

Oronoko came this morning to know if I would ride with his Mistress, I agreed—he came for me about 11 o’clock, we rode about the city till one, when he drove me home to dinner.

August 10, 1799

John Drinker called here—Oronoko is dead, our Jacob went to his funeral, many a pleasant ride have I taken with his Mistress under his care and protection, poor Noke.”

Philadelphia April 2^d 1782
To his Excellency Governor Moore
& his Honourable Counselors

The Humble Petition of the Black
People of the City and Suburbs Humbly
Crave the Liberty of your Honours and
your protection to fence in the
Negroes Burying ground in the Lotters
field & your Petitioners will pray

John Black

Philip Spurr

oronoca Baxter

Cuff Duglas

Arram Duglas

William Gray

Philip Spurr
oronoca Baxter
Cuff Duglas

1782 petition to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Supreme Executive Council
Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Archives

Philadelphia April 7, 1782

To his Exalency Governor Moore & his Honourable Counselers

The Humble Petition of the Black people of the City and Suburbs Humbly craveth liberty of your Honours and your protection to fence in the Negroes Burying ground in Potters field your petitioners will pray.

John Black
Samuel Saville
Oronoco Dexter
Cuff Duglass
Aram Prymus
William Gray

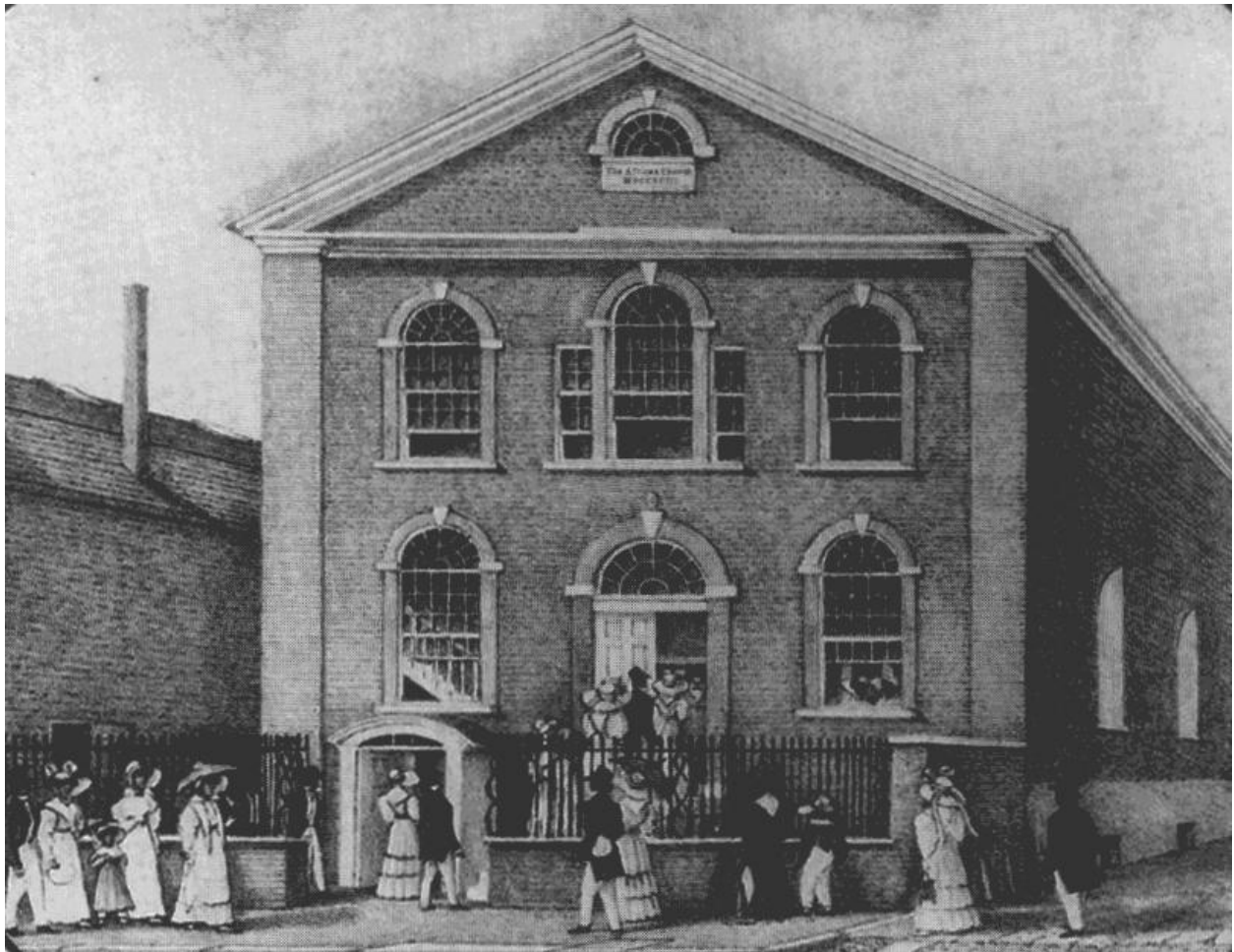
We humbly Petition you that you will be pleased to inquire into the govern-
ces of which we have complained and — And we conceive the welfare of Nati-
ons depends in the ~~equally~~ distributing of Justice, that you may look
forward and ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~in~~ judgment with your ^{the first Congress} Predecessors, that we have
with other men ^{have} an Unalienable Right to life Liberty & the pursuit of
happiness, so that nothing may be wanting on your part to facilitate
so desirable an object, opening a door for a gradual Emancipation to
take place, and likewise to look forward preparing a way an Appeal
for such as may incline ^{who are free} to resort, similar to the one prepared by
the British in ~~Veralluone~~ so that such of us that are favoured with Liberty
may have it in our power to become more Usefull to the Community at
Large who are now at a loss for a livelihood for ourselves & families

Undated Petition signed by James Dexter, Cox-
Parish —Wharton Papers, Collection #154
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Transcript of draft petition from about 1791.

We humbly Petition you that you will be pleased to inquire into the governances of which we have complained and—and we conceive the wellfair of nations depends in the Equally distributing of Justice, that you may look forward and _____(Corporate?) in Judgement with your Predecessors the first Congress that we have with other men have an Unalinauble Right to life Liberty & pursuit of happiness, so that nothing may be wanting on your part to facilitate so discernable an object of opening a door for a gradual Emancipation to take place, and likewise look forward preparing a way an asylum for such as may meline who are free, to resort, similar to the one prepared by the British in Serealluone (Sierra Leone?) so that such of us that are favoured with Liberty may have it in our power to become more useful to the Community at Large who are now at a loss for a livelihood for ourselves & famleys.

The African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas was built in 1794. Church records show that Oronoco Dexter hosted a meeting of the Elders and Deacons at his house on 5th Street in 1792. He also served on the committee that planned the building of the church.



A Sunday Morning View of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in Philadelphia

By William L Brenton (1829)

Courtesy of the Episcopal Church of the United States

The 1794 Philadelphia Directory and Register shows James Dexter's address and occupation.

THE
PHILADELPHIA
D I R E C T O R Y
AND
REGISTER:
CONTAINING
THE NAMES, OCCUPATIONS, AND PLACES OF ABODE OF
THE CITIZENS; ARRANGED IN ALPHABET-
ICAL ORDER:
A REGISTER
OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL
MAGISTRATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THEIR SA-
LARIES; THE GOVERNORS OF THE DIP-
LOMAT STATES, AND THE MAGIS-
TRATES OF THE CITY:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CITY; AND OF THE CHAR-
ITABLE AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
THEREIN.
THE SECOND EDITION.
BY JAMES HARDIE, A. M.
PHILADELPHIA:
Printed for the Author, by JACOB JOHNSON & CO. No.
147, Market-Street.
M DCC XCIV.
[Price 62 s-2 Cents.]

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY.

39

Devee Lewis, blacksmith, Prime St. Southwark.
Deveny William, boarding house, 339, High St.
Deveze John, M.D. 161, Mulberry St.
Deveze Lewis, nailor, 252, Swanion St.
Dewece Benjamin, cordwainer, 16, Saffrafas St.
De Wees William, physician, 85, Elm St.
Dexter James, coachman, 84, No. Fifth St.
Dexter Isabella, widow, 20, Coomb's Alley.
Dexter Richard, cordwainer, 6, Chancery Lane.
Diamond Conrad, huckster, 342, No. Second St.
Diamond Daniel, labourer, 92, Shippen St.
Dick Daniel, shopkeeper, 17, So. Front St.
Dick Frederic, tailor, 24, So. Water St.
Dick John, ship carpenter, Mary St. Southwark.
Dick Margaret, widow, shopkeeper, 232, So. Second
St.
Dick Peter, chocolate manufacturer, 69, So. Front St.
Dick Peter, grocer, 203, So. Third St.
Dick Philip, tailor, 26, So. Water St.
Dick Philip, grocer, 132, No. Third St.
Dickerson Daniel, lumber merchant & millwright, 70,
No. Fourth St.
Dickerson John, millwright, 411, No. Front St.
Dickers Ann, widow, back 396, No. Front St.
Dickins John, minister of the methodist church, 118, No.
Fourth St. his book-store, 44, No. Second St.
Dickinson Daniel, glover & breechemaker, 32, So. Se-
cond St.
Dickinson Jonathan, jeweller, 73, High St.
Dickinson Mary, widow, 40, So. Fourth St.
Dickinson Morris, bookbinder, 38, So. Fourth St.
Dickinson Philemon, gentleman, Chestnut between Sixth
and Seventh Sts.
Dickinson Thomas cordwainer, 80, So. Front St.
Dickinson William, labourer, 9, Elmstie's Alley.
Dickinson William, house carpenter, 112, Spruce St.
Dickinson ———, widow, 18, Prun St.
Dickson John, mariner, 246, So. Front St.
Dickson Patrick, labourer, 1, Stamper's Alley.
Dicky Mary, widow, 6, Crab St. Southwark.
Diehl Nicholas jun. attorney at law, 19, So. Fourth St.
Diehl Christopher, baker, Cherry between Seventh &
Eighth Sts.
Dietz Frederic, tavernkeeper, 408, So. Second St.
Diget Henry, painter and glazier, Filbert between
Eighth & Ninth Sts.
Dill Adam, baker, 121, Pine St.
Dillon Benjamin, rigger, Cherry between Fifth and
Sixth Sts.

The Philadelphia Directory and Register
By James Hardie, A.M. 1794
Courtesy of the American Philosophical Society

Know all men by this presents that we the subscribers serving
 Trustes for the creditors of James Dexter and to whom the Es-
 tate of the said James Dexter both real and personal was intrusted
 made over have received thro the Hands of Joseph Yeates and of
 Oronoko royal Slave One hundred pounds a full compensation
 for the said Oronoko and therefore neither we our heirs Exors
 nor any of the Creditors of the said James Dexter do or can claim
 any Right in or to the said Oronoko. In Witness whereof we have
 hereunto set our Hands and Seals this Third Day of August

1707

Signed & sealed

in the presence of

Aphoton Humphreys

Am Elcore

Christopher Marshall

Chas Thompson

Peter Wickett

The third Day of August in the Year of our Lord 1707 Before
 me James Humphreys Esq One of his Majesty's Justices of
 the peace for the City & County of Philad^a Came the above
 named Christopher Marshall, Charles Thompson & Peter Wickett
 & acknowledged the above written Instrument to be
 several and respective Acts of theirs to be inrolled in the Court of

Pennsylvania Abolition Society Papers,
 Manumissions, Etc.

Oronoko's Manumission, 1767

Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Know all men by these presents that we the subscribers surviving Trustees for the Creditors of James Dexter and to whom the Estate of the said James Dexter both real and personal was in trust made over have received thro the Hands of Joseph Yeates and of Oronoko royal Slave One hundred pounds a full compensation for the said Oronoko and therefore neither we our heirs Exr. nor any of the Creditors of the said James Dexter do or can claim any Right in or to the said Oronoko. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seal this third Day of August AD. 1767

Signed and Sealed
In the presence of
Assheton Humphreys
Wm Claire

Christopher Marhall
Cha Thompson
Peter Wikoff

Exemption to James Dexter
Manumission
to
Oronoko
Smo 3. 1767
Recorded in a Book
Kept by the man & meetings
of Trustees of the said
the said Manumission
Fol: 222
John Drinker
Recorded in the
Book of the said Man-
umission Book
Aug 3. 1767
John Drinker

1787

James Oronoque Deftor a Black Freeman, when young and in slavery was hired by his master to the keeper of a Tavern in this City, and being of an obliging behaviour gained the good will of those who frequented the house so that ^{by} presents he received from them in the space of four years he had saved to the amount of fifty Pounds; his master dying in debt, he became the property of his Creditors, who being acquainted with his good Character for sobriety & honesty, & his desire of freedom, agreed he should be put into possession of it on payment of One hundred Pounds within two years, which he engaged to do in the space of nine months, and with punctuality performed. After which being desirous of settling in life, and inclining to marry he fixed on a young woman of reputation, and obtained the consent of her Possessor who held her in so high estimation that he rated the price of her redemption from slavery at so great a rate that Oronoque could not comply with the terms, and therefore for some time declined further proceeding, until at length through the interposition, and influence of a friend he was prevailed upon to take fifty Pounds for her freedom, which was paid to her Possessor by Oronoque having

having by his industry gained thirty pounds of the money, and the other part was lent by two ^{of} his friends, whom he carefully repaid declining to marry until he had done it; after which he settled, and they lived together many years with reputation being industrious and worthy, Confidant, and since the decease of his wife he has conducted with Sobriety, & Steadiness; having known him more than ten years I have had much opportunity of observing his behaviour, and proceedings; I do not know a labouring man whom I should prefer to employ, or who is more to ^{be} confided in, his humanity in assisting and Relieving those of his own colour under difficulty is also conspicuous as far as is in his power, which with his conscientious principles render him a Truly worthy Character.

Isaac Lane.

Philadelphia 16th. 8th mo. 1787

Being well acquainted with the above named James Oronoque Dexter, I can freely testify my Concurrence with the Character given of him in the foregoing narrative, and as he has lived in the family of my Brother John Pemberton several years at annual wages, frequent opportunities have occurred to my observation of his Steady, prudent Conduct, diligence in business, & faithful attention to the Interest of his master since, as before his late long absence from home.

Philadelphia 16. 8th mo. 1787

John Pemberton

Pennsylvania Abolition Society Papers,
Manumissions, Etc.

Testimony in behalf of James Oronoque Dexter, 1787
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

James Oronoque Dexter a Black Freeman, when young and in Slavery was hired by his master to the Keeper of a Tavern in this city, and being of an obliging behavior gained the good will of those who frequented the house so that by presents he Received from them in the space of four years he had saved to the amount of fifty Pounds: his master dying in debt, he became the property of his Creditors, who being acquainted with his good Character for sobriety & honesty, & his desire of freedom, agreed he should be put into possession of it on payment of one hundred Pounds within two years which he engaged to do in the space of nine months, and with punctuality performed. After which being desirous of settling in life, and inclining to marry he fixed on a young woman of reputation, and obtained the Consent of her possessor who held her in so high estimation that he rated the price of her redemption from Slavery as so great a rate that Oronoque could not comply with the terms, and therefore for some time declined further proceeding until at length through the interposition, and influence of a friend he was prevailed upon to take fifty Pounds for her freedom, which was paid to her possessor by Oronoque lent by two of his friends, whom he carefully repaid declining to marry until he had done it; after which he settled and they lived together many years with reputation being Industrious and worthy of Confidence, and Since the decease of his wife he has Conducted with Sobriety, & Steadiness; having known him more than ten years I have had much opportunity of observing his behaviour, and proceedings, & do not know a labouring man whom I should prefer to employ, or who is more to be confided in, his humanity in assisting and Relieving those of his own Colour and difficulty is also conspicuous as far as is in his powers which with his conscientious principles render him a Truly worthy Character

Philadelphia 16th 8 month 1787

Isaac Zane

Being well acquainted with the above named James Oronoque Dexter, I can freely testify my concurrence with the character given of him in the foregoing narrative, and as he has lived in the family of my brother John Pemberton several years at annual wages, frequent opportunities have occurred to my observation of his steady prudent conduct, diligence in business, & faithful attention to the Interest of his master Since, as before his late long absence from home.

Philadelp 16 8mno 1787

James Pemberton

To all People to whom these Presents shall come I William Jones of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Greave send Greeting Sheweth
Ye that for and in Consideration of the Sum of fifty Pounds lawful Money of the said Province unto me in hand well and truly paid by Order of the said City and for divers other good causes and Considerations more specially moving I have manumitted free released and discharged of by these Presents do manumise free release and discharge my Negro Woman named Priss aged about 25 Years of and from all Manner of Slavery Bondage Service of Slavery and Duty of Servitude hereafter to accrue or to be done or demanded by me my Heirs Executors or Administrators by any Law Usage or Custom And all my Estate Right Title Interest Property Claim and Demand of in and to the same negro Woman named Priss for ever as fully freely and absolutely as I the said William Jones may might or could have held and enjoyed her by any means whatsoever In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal dated at Philadelphia the twenty third day of the twelfth Month in the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven.

Sealed and delivered
In the presence of
Christopher Marshall
John Pemberton

William Jones *WJ*

Pennsylvania Abolition Society Papers,
Manumissions, Etc.
Manumission for Priss, 1767
Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

To all People to whom these Presents shall come I William Jones of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Grazier send Greeting. Know Ye that for and in Consideration of the Sum of sixty Pounds lawful Money of the said Province unto me in hand well and truly paid by Noake of the said City and for divers other good Causes and Considerations me specially moving I have manumised freed released and discharged &c by these Presents do manumise free release and discharge my Negro Woman names Priss aged about 25 Years of and from all Manner of Slavery Bondage Service of Slavery and Duty of Servitude hereafter is accrue or to be done or demanded by me my Heirs Executors or Administrators by any Law Usage or Custom And all my Estate Right Title Interest Properly Claim and Demand of in and to the same negro Woman named Priss for ever as fully freely and absolutely as I the said William Jones may might or could have held and enjoyed her by any means whatsoever In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal dated at Philadelphia the twenty third day of the twelfth Month in the Year one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty seven.

Sealed and delivered
In the presence of
Christopher Marshal
John Pemberton

William Jones (L.S.)

Post-Visit Extension Activities

The following extension activities may be utilized as follow-up to your visit to Independence National Historical Park, or for assessment purposes.

1. Create a brochure on Dexter for visitors to Independence National Historical Park. Be sure to include the contributions of archeology in learning about this man.
2. Write a letter to the editor about the importance of archeology and historic preservation. Make it specific to a site in your city if possible.
3. Research other kinds of archeology (besides urban archeology). Examples include industrial, underwater, experimental, and classical archeology. What are the similarities and differences to historical archeology in an urban setting?
4. Go back to the biography you wrote about James Dexter and learn about the events that happened during his lifetime like the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, Philadelphia becoming the nation's capital, the yellow fever epidemic, the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the US Government moving to Washington, D.C.. Then rewrite your Dexter biography adding in the new information you learned about the time period.
5. Revisit the biography you wrote about James Dexter and fill in more details about what went on in his household using the information you learned that archeologists found out by excavating the site of his house. (Remember the lesson you completed during your field trip to Independence National Historical Park's Archeologist's in the Making Learning Lab.)
6. Use the information you have learned from both the pre-visit lessons and your visit to Independence National Historical Park to write a resume for James Dexter.
7. Look for examples of archeology in popular culture such as movies, books, and television. Then, using your understanding of what archeology is and what archeologists do, write a commentary describing if your example is an accurate portrayal of archeology.

Vocabulary

Anthropology- The study of the origin, the behavior, and the physical, social, and cultural development of humans. Anthropology studies humanity from the earliest times up to the present. Anthropology is broken into four subcategories: archeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics, and physical anthropology.

Archeological “Context”- Archeologists use the term “context” to describe the observable stratigraphic units, which include specific layers or deposits of soil, or features such as post molds. Archeologists dig according to the different contexts that they find within the site, starting with the excavation of the most recently deposited context and moving back in time or deeper in the ground. Artifacts are bagged, analyzed and eventually stored according to context. Artifacts within each context can be used to date the context and help to determine the date or timeline of the history of the entire site.

Archeologist- Someone who uses scientific methods to study the material remains of past human life and activities. As scholars and scientists, archeologists do not collect artifacts for profit or personal use.

Archeology (also spelled archaeology in the U.S.) - The scientific study of how people lived in the past through analysis of material remains uncovered during scientific excavations or digs.

Artifact- Anything made and /or used by humans, including tools, containers, and food remains. Buildings are also artifacts, but archeologists usually apply the term “artifact” only to portable items.

Excavation- An archeological dig.

Feature- A non-portable artifact that cannot be moved without destroying it. Examples of features include wells, privy pits, walls, and fence posts.

Historical Archeology- The study of archeological sites from the modern period in conjunction with historical records and other kinds of information.

Material Culture- A term given to objects that people use on a daily basis that reveal facts about their lives.

Post Mold- A type of feature; a circular stain left in the ground after a wooden post has decayed. It usually indicates the former existence of a house or fence.

Primary Source- Made by people who actually saw and wrote about a historical place or activity at the time when that activity happened.

Provenience- A specific location where an artifact or feature is found in the ground.

Secondary Source- Made by people who learned about the place of events from someone else or by looking at primary sources.

Stratigraphy- Used as a relative dating technique to assess the sequence of artifact position .

Urban Archeology- Urban archeology usually occurs when land is being cleared for new buildings or older buildings are being torn down. Archeologists are called to excavate the sites in order to collect and preserve the artifacts. This type of archeology is many times considered a rescue excavation because of the time pressure of the builders and construction crews.

Resources for Teachers and Students

Websites

<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/franklincourt.htm>

Learn about archeology at Franklin Court. This website has information on the basics of archeology all related to Benjamin Franklin and life at Franklin Court.

<http://www.sha.org/>

The Society for Historical Archeology's website has a special section for kids to learn about careers in Archeology.

<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/kids/index.htm>

Here you will find activities, resources, and much more for encouraging a child's interest in archeology as well as encouraging stewardship for archeological heritage.

Books

Archaeology for Young Explorers: Uncovering History at Colonial Williamsburg by Patricia Samford and David L. Ribblett. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (1999).

Archeology for Kids: Uncovering the Mysteries of Our Past by Richard Panchyk. Chicago Review Press (2001).

Breaking Ground, Breaking Silence: The Story of New York's African Burial Ground by Joyce Hansen and Gary McGowan. Henry Hold & Company (1998).

The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia by John L. Cotter, Daniel G. Roberts, and Michael Parrington. University of Pennsylvania Press (1992).

The Diary of Elizabeth Drinker edited by Elaine Foreman Crane. Northwest University Press (1991).